WORLD

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The New York "World" Invites every Newspaper Proprietor and every Advertiser to examine its Books and Press Room to Batisfy himself about its Circulation.

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(Agato Messurement.)
y, 25 cents per line. No extra price for ac etable display. Business or Special Notices, opposite diternal page, 80 cents per line. Reading Notices, streed or marked "Adv.": First page, 81.50 per se; Fourth page, 81.25 per line; Inside page, 81

he rates for advertising in the Daily WORLD do not ap-to the Evening issue. Nor do the rates of that issue by to the Korning Edition.

THE DANGER IS HERE,

The defenders of the war tariff now underke to belittle the surplus and to represent the possibility of a deficiency in the near Inture.

Meither lying nor blinking will alter facts Secretary FAIRCHILD shows that "each year for twenty-two years there has been a surplus—the least, \$2,344,000 in 1874; the greatest, \$145,543,000 in 1882." The total surplus in this time has been nearly \$1,500,-900,000. The surplus last year was \$103,000,-500. The surplus for the current year will be \$140,000,000.

Heretofore the excess has been applied to reducing the debt. This channel of outlet was closed last July. The danger of accumu stion is upon us.

MR. BLAINE'S IDEAS.

Mr. BLAIME puts the cart before the horse In saying that the President favors the retenrevenue standard."

ties of the people may be relieved of war duties that are no longer required either for protection or revenue.

The reduction proposed by the President would leave the tariff higher than it was in

tax on tobacco should be repealed. This apromise will doubtless be a part of any bill framed to pass.

Mr. BLAIME's adhesion to his old idea of distributing the surplus among the States in him. The surplus is to be stopped, not

A BULWARK OF MONOPOLIES.

What are "trusts" for? To crush com petition and raise prices.

sountry? The altitudinous war tariff.

What is the limit of their extertion? The self-same "vicious" tariff. The higher the tax on foreign importations the more secure and more profitable the monopolies.

A blow at the war tariff is a blow at the trusts."

scientific progression in method and not a shange of function.

Private enterprise would never have given us the two-cent postage. Monupoly will never bring cheap telegraphy. For a sixpence the English Government system sends ten words to any part of the British Isles. Wen cents ought to carry a similar message to may part of this country.

bess. Low and uniform rates would multiply the business of the wires.

Put the civil service on the right basis, and their postal telegraphy will be a good thing to talk about.

there is no doubt that any good newspaper is worth five cents, and an exceptionally good

one, like THE WOLLD, a dime. The Sunday WORLD is well "worth " \$1 It contains more and better reading than a

And yet if a good newspaper can be produced and sold at a profit for two cents, or o cents on Sunday, why shouldn't the public have the benefit of the cheapness warranted by an enormous circulation ?

It is cost and not worth that fixes prices.

A feeble plaint is raised by an Old Whis fournal, at the tail of the Democratic protouched first."

The internal revenue was touched first and

two articles are taxed under it-tobacco and spirits. At its height, the internal system taxed nearly everything movable in the country. It produced at its maximum \$309,000,000 a year. Last year it yielded but \$118,000,000. But the tariff is within 1 point of the

over \$30,000,000 more than at the close of the Tax luxuries and exempt necessities is the sound Democratic doctrine laid down by the

highest war average. It produced last year

President. "THE WORLD" " MOVES ON."

THE WORLD "moves on" again-this time on to Washington. A small army of its alert reporters laid siege to Congress. And it captured what it was after-4. e., the opinions of the members on the tariff and Presidential questions.

Some significant facts were developed. The Democrats who expressed themselves were almost a unit in favor of the President's recommendations. A reasonable compromise measure would probably solidify the Democratic side of the House. More Republicans favored than Democrats opposed CLEVE-LAND's ideas. The outlook for tariff reform decidedly brightens.

But as for Mr. BLAINE, well-a-day! it looks like a political eclipse. Only twenty-five BLAINE Republicans could be found. Some forty were discreetly non-committal; seventeen were for the Convention's nominee.

THE WORLD "moves on," and radiates good deal of interesting information as it proceeds.

TWICE COURTED.

The Chicago girl who has been twice wooed and won by the same lover, because of a loss of all memory of the first wooing occasioned by a serious illness, has had a unique experience.

A great many girls are twice courted and won by the same wooer, but it is only a lovers' quarrel that intervenes. No well-conditioned young woman ever forgets her first wooing without the help of a memory-obliterating illness.

It is not recorded that the Chicago young man objected to doing his work over again.

OUT THE TELEPHONE BATES.

The extortionate nature of the Bell mone poly is very apparent from the statistics of the telephone business, published for the first time in THE WORLD this morning.

Out of aggregate earnings of \$10,883,860 the subsidiary companies receive only 7.56 per cent. on their alleged capital. The parent company, charging \$14 rent on every one of the 341.670 instruments in use, taker the lion's share of the profits.

Protection to a patentee does not justify extortion. The Legislatures have the right to reduce telephone charges to a reasonable basis, and they should do so. The Bell peo ple should be satisfied with a fraction of their present enormous income.

EXTORTION NOT PROTECTION.

When Mr. BLAINE has read the full text of the President's message he will see that he has done Mr. CLEVELAND an injustice.

The President does not object to " permit ting protection to result freely as an incident to revenue duties." He expressly says that the tariff system " must be continued." and and that in its readjustment "the interests of American labor should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufactures," though " this may be called protection or by any other name."

It is not incidental protection, but inten tional and direct extortion from the taxpayers to which the tariff reformers object.

It is stated in the Sun that PETER MITCHELL 'late of Sharp's counsel," has been "mentioned" in connection with an Assistant District-Attorneyship, and that "the knowing ones say his chances are good." Jacon SHARP's chances are generally believed to be likewise good—for keeping his liberty.

The man who stole an umbrella from pedestrian in City Hall Park the other day will be back " in five years. By Recorde SMYTH's direction he spends the interval in Sing Sing.

The President recommends just what the National Conventions of both parties solemnly pledged themselves to do, and forthwith the entire Republican press begins to howl that he has invited blue ruin upon the country.

"There are worse things than a surplus." says a journal that is filled with inward rage at the President's Message. Yes, a war tax prolonged in the interest of monopolies is worse than the surplus that it produces.

"No one who dislikes to pay custom duties is compelled to do so," says a wartariff organ. No, he can go to jail for smuggling. But how about sugar? Can he get that of any home monopoly?

THE WORLD naturally recognizes enter prise when it sees it, and it cheerfully concedes that the Tribune's interview with Mr. BLAINE on the President's message was an admirable stroke of work.

Mr. BLADE's idea that " whiskey should pay for coast defenses" will rank him as a temperance man among distillers and a saloonite among the Prohibitionists.

THE WORLD's regiment of reporters captured Washington, though other regiments have failed. The pencil is mightier than the bayonet.

As a matter of cold fact, every reduction of the tariff made since the war has been followed by a reduction in the revenue from

The Supreme Court has declared prohibition to be constitutional. But even the Supreme Court cannot make prohibition possi-

If anything less than a 47 per cent, tariff be free trade," this country is going in for some freedom.

BLAINE CRIES "FREE TRADE."

Bill Nye's Dissertation on Some Obiton Discomforts of Royalty.

NO FUN TO BE A CZAR.

If anything could reconcile the average American boy to the fact that he is not a Czar, it would be the late story of Mr. Strakosch to the effect tha His Imperial Majesty once, when Czarowitch, played a French obligate to the song given by Mme. Nilsson, and that years after, when he had become a full-blown Czar, the orchestra affected him to tears, for it brought back the memory o that blessed time when he did not have to put on a sheet-iron overcoat to go out and get the

morning paper. Happier indeed was this great man, with his French born and his portfolio as Czarowitch, living from hand to mouth, than in after years as a thirty second degree Czar with a mighty Empire under his thumb and a fractious bomb under his throne. Greatness brings with it newspaper criticism loss of appetite, languor, cold feet and death. And even in death a great man does not stand much of a chance. Relic-nunters come and try to break into his grave and carry fragments of his system away to remember him by, and the histo rian criticises him to his heart's content.

For this reason we ought to appreciate a country where we need not be great if we would rathe not. A Czar really has no alternative. He can avoid being a Czarina by beginning in time, but when he discovers that he is a Czarowitch he knows that it is good-by, John, as the Russian have it. Here the rules are less severe. A man may escape greatness for years and years. He may be President of the United States to-day and pro moting pullets to-morrow.

The utmost latitude is given to an American He can not only abstain from being great, but after he has been great, our people will excuse a ma and allow him to insert himself into obscurit again in case he feels more comfortable that way. But a Czar has no chance. He really has no fun a all. As soon as he discovers that his lineage is high he is open to criticism, and cannot do anything

A Czar who would play shortstop in a picked nine or go about the country delivering a humorous lecture, would be ostructzed. Many a long hot summer day he has to stay on a big red throne and reign while mediocre men go fishing. Just a he thinks he is alone and takes off his hot, ermine trimmed robes, thinking that he will sit in his shir sieeves and play a few strains on his French horn a courfier comes in and, making a low obelsance states that he has a ukase which ought to be is sued in time to catch the 2 o'clock mall.

Then it is disagreeable for a man to be a Cza

and suddenly find himself the parent of a Grand Duke whom he don't exactly feel at liberty to spank! No man really wants to spank a Grand Duke, no matter how little be is. As Americans we do not fully appreciate the blessings freedom which are denied to a Czar. Czarinas also have a pretty hard row to hoe, to use an Americanism. They have to meet all the social demands that are made upon them and entertain neighboring potentates. see that they have hot water and clean towels in their rooms while visiting at their houses, and show them the best places to trade while in the city.

dren, so that their distracted country will not run short of a monarch. It is no uncommon thing for a Czarins to say t a visiting dynasty: "Excuse me a moment, Your Royal Altitoodleum; His Nibs the Grand Duke has just informed me that Her Eminence the Grand Duchess, his sister, has got a Lima bean up BILL NYE.

They also have to have general oversight of the chil-

WORLDLINGS.

The Washoe Indians held a grand council near tienoa. Nev. recently and passed a law making theft

punishable by death. A physician of Quincy, Ill., has secured a piece of Anarchist Lingg's jawbone and placed it on exhibition for the benefit of the curious.

George Dahn, a child of eight years living in Columbus, Ind., was bitten by a rat last Septemer, and has since had many symptoms of hydro One of the allegations in a suit for divorce

brought by a Jeffersonville (Ind.) bride of a year is that her husband failed to keep his promise to buy her a silk dress. A great deposit of gypsum recently discovered

in Hulmbolds County, Neb., has been sold to a syndicate of English capitalists for \$150,000. is estimated that it will yield 10, 000, 000 tons. Daniel Hulto, a planter, of Crawford County

Ga., reached the age of one hundred years last week and bids fair to live for a quarter of a century to come. He was a gallant soldler in the war of 1812. A lady of Cal other evening, accidentally thrust the comb in

gas jet near the mirror. The comb was of cellu-

to her hair and giving her a narrow escape from serious injury. There is an interesting freak of nature at Marysville, Cal., in the shape of a double-headed calf, the two heads being set on one neck. But Byron, a rival California town, now looks down on Marysville because of its wonderful pig, which has two

bodies and one head. A Kentucky woman who has seven sons, all born on Sunday, has petitioned Gov. Buckner for a pension. She says in her letter that she " Never herd of 7 boys all Bean Born on Sunday," and she thinks that such an unexampled feat of maternity should be properly rewarded.

When an express train on the Boston and Lowell Rallroad came thundering along near Nashua the other day a tramp named "Joe," who was walk ing along the road with a companion, called out-I'm going to board that train if it kills me." He did try to board it, but was thrown to the ground and fatally injured.

A large vault with walls of stone and filled with skeletons of human beings has been discovered in an Indian mound which overlooks the Missour River from a hill near Jefferson City, Mo. The skeletons are thought to be the remains of the ancient mound-builders, although the remarkable state of preservation in which they are found would indicate that they are of more recent date.

Thomas Wadham, a veteran Northern Pacific engineer, whose death took place recently at comotive engineers in the United States out his life was a connecting link between the railroading of Stephenson's time and that of the present day, He was employed in the machine shops at B istol then Stephenson's " Rocket" made its successful trip over the Laverpool and Manchester road, and a few years later he had an engine of his own on the Great Western road. He came to America about thirty years ago.

Another Walking Delegate Accused. A warrant is said to be out for the arrest of Walking Delegate Stoup, of the Food Producers' Section of the Central Labor Union, for conspir

acy in calling out the waiters employed at Nilsson

Hall.

The proprietor of the hall refused to sign a contract with his waiters for one year, and thereupon a strike was ordered. This is another phase of the difficulty between the Waiters' Unions and the Park and Bahroom Proprietors' Association.

To Succoed Master Workman Quies. James E Quinu's rather checkered career a Master Workman of District No. 49 is about to close. He has no chance of re-election, and that accounts for the manner in which he has acted of late.

There are four candidates for his place, including George W. Donne, David J. Naughton, T. Shaw and Richard Rawley.

Kuights Against Brewers.

said that the Executive Board of District Assembly 49 has joined the Liquor Dealers' Association of Brooklyn in the attempt to break up the Beer Brewers' Association and boycott Leavy & Britton because the latter discharged their union men.

HE IS INTERVIEWED IN PARIS ON THE

[G. W. Smalley in To-Day's Tribune.]
PARIS, Dec. 7.—After reading an abstract of the or interview. He preferred an interview, if I ould agree to send him an intelligent shorthand scope for an expression of his views. The follow-Mr. Blaine began by saying to the reporter:

dent's message and have been especially interested in the comments of the London papers. papers all assume to declare the message is a freetra e manifesto and evidently are anticipating an enlarged market for English fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the President's recommendations. Perhaps that fact stamped the character of the message more clearly than any words of mine can." "You don't mean actual free trade without

don papers mean that. They simply mean that the

"No," replied Mr. Blaine. "Nor do the Lon-President has recommended wast in the United States is known as a revenue tariff, rejecting the protective feature as an object and not even pernitting protection to result freely as an incident

time in the history of the United States the President recommends retaining the internal tax in order that the tariff may be forced down even below the fair revenue standard. He recommends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and thus that many millions annually shall be levied on a domestic product which would far better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

THE TOBACCO TAX SHOULD BE REPEALED. "Then do you mean to imply that you would

favor the repeal of the tobacco tax ?" place bring great relief to growers of tobacco found itself during the war, and the years immediately following. To retain the tax now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally ow from raising the same amount of money or

THE WHISKEY TAX SHOULD BE RETAINED. "Well, then, Mr. Blaine, would you advise the

repeal of the whiskey tax also ?" "No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken nto account with regard to whiskey. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States if the National Gov ernment neutralises the good effect by making whiskey within reach of every one at 20 cents a Whiskey would be everywhere distilled if ralion. the surveillance of the Goverment were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and tilicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihilista. It would destroy high license at

WHISKEY SHOULD PAY FOR COAST DEPENCES. . Whiskey has done a vast deal of harm in the United States. I would try to make it do some good. I would use the tax to fortify our cities loid and flashed into flame like powder, setting fire addressed to the Democratic party on the subject of fortifications by the late Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, in 1885. I am amaged that no attention has been paid to the subject by the Democratic Administration. Never before in the history of the world has any government allowed great cities on the Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco to remain absolutely defenceless.

IN TIME OF PRACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Blaine. "Neither, I presume, did Mr. Tilden when he wrote his remarkable letter. But we should change a remote chance into an absolute impossibility. If our weak and exposed points were strongly fortified. If today we had by any chance even such a war as we had with Mexico our enemy could procure ironclads in Europe that would meance our great cities with destruction or lay them under contri-

" Why should it any more than the fortifications made seventy or eighty years ago by our grandfathers when they guarded themselves against successful attack from the armaments of that day? We don't necessarily expect a burglar because we lock our d ors at night, but if by any possibility a burglar comes it contributes vastly to our peace of

whiskey to tax I would tax it, and when the National Government should have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the members of the Federal Union with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate. The houses and farms of the whole country pay too large a proportion of the total taxes. If ultimately relief could be given in that direction it would, in my judgement, be a wise and beneficent policy. Some nonest but misguided friends of temperance have urged that the Government should not use the money derived from the tax on whiskey. My reply is that the tax on whiskey by the Federal Govern ment, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whiskey consumed in the United States per capita to-day is not more than 40 per cent. of that consumed thirty years ago,"

" Bea des your general and sweeping opposition to the President's recommendation, have you any further specific objection ?"

seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many

break down wool-growing and be dependent on foreign countries for the blanket under which we sleep and the coat that covers our backs, is not wise policy for the National Government to en-

THE OLD BUGABOO. "Do you think it the President's recommenda-tion was adopted it would increase our export

trade ?" " Possibly in some few articles of pecular contraction it might, but it would increase our import trade tenfold as much in the great staple fabrics, in wootien and cotton goods, in iron, in steel, in all the thousand and one shapes in which they are wrought. How are we to export staple fabrics to the markets of Europe unless we make them cheaper than they do in Europe, and how are we to manufacture them cheaper than they do in Europe, unless we get cheaper labor than they have in Europe ?" "Then you think that the question of labor underlies the whole subject?" "Of course it does,"

replied Mr. Blaine. "It is, in fact, the entir question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, tronworkers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States as similar workmen in Europe, we can, of course, manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France. But I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such resuits. To attempt it is equivalent to a social and financial revolution, one that would bring untold distress. 'Yes, but might not the great farming class be

benefited by importing articles from Europe in stead of buying them at higher prices at home?"

"The moment," answered Mr. Blaine, "you begin to import freely from Europe you drive our own workmen from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product and decreasing steadily the large home demand which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge. That of course, works great injury to the farmer, glutting the market with his products and tending constantly to lower pricess."

TRYING TO SCARE THE PARMERS. "Yes, but the foreign demand for farm products

would be increased in like ratio, would it not?" " Even suppose it were," said Mr. Biaine, "how do you know the source from which it will be supplied. The tendency in Russia to-day and in the Asiatic possessions of England is toward a large increase of the grain supply, the grain being raised by the cheapest possible labor. Manufacturing countries will buy their breadstuffs where they can get them cheapest, and the enlarging of the home market for the American farmer being checked, he would search in vain for one of the same value. His foreign sales are already checked by the great competition abroad. There never was a time when the increase of a large nome market was so valu able to him. The best proof is that the farmers are prosperous in proportion to the nearness of manufacturing centres, and a protective tariff tends t spread manufactures. In Obio and Indians, for example, though not classed as manufacturing States, the annual value of fabrics is larger than the annual value of agricultural products, '

[At this point Mr. Biaine entered into an explana tion of the low tariff of 1846 and its results, claiming that its temporary illusory prosperity was followed by years of depression and distress. is remarkable," said Mr. Blaine, "that President Polk recommended the tariff of 1846 on precisely the same ground that President Cleveland recom mends a similar enactment now, namely, the sur plus in the Treasury was menacing the prosperity of the country. History is repeating itself."] HE WOULD MAKE NO CHANGE.

The interview continues: "Do you mean to imply that there should be no reduction of the national revenue?"

"No, what I have said implies the reverse. would reduce it by a prompt repeal of the tobacco tax, and would make here and there some changes in the tariff not to reduce protection, but wisely foster it."

"Would you explain your meaning more fully ?" "I mean," said Mr. Blame, "that no great system of revenue like our tariff can operate with efficiency and equity unless the changes of trade be closely watched and the law promptly adapted to those changes. But I would make no change that should impair the protective character of the whole body of the tariff laws. Four years ago, in the act of 1888, we made changes of the character I have tried to indicate. If such changes were made, and the fortification of our seacoast thus undertaken at a very moderate annual outlay, no surplus would be found after that already accumulated had been disposed of. The outlay of money on fortifications, while doing great service to the

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. The reporter repeated the question whether the 'resident's recommendation would not, if adopted, give us the advantage of a large increase in ex-

would vastly enlarge our imports, while the only export it would seriously increase would be our gold and silver. That would flow out bounteously. just as it did under the tariff of 1846. The President's recommendation enacted into law would result, as did an experiment in drainage of a man wished to turn a swamp into a productive field. He dug a drain to a neighboring river, but it happened, unfortunately, that the level of the river was higher than the level of the swamp. The consequence need not be told. A parallel would be found when the President's policy in attempting to open a channel for an increase of exports should simply succeed in making way for a deluging inflow of fabrics to the destruction of home in

OUR OWN MARKET POR OUR OWN PROPLE.

"But don't you think it important to increase

our export trade ?" " Undoubtedly; but it is vastly more important not to lose our own great market for our own people in the vain effort to reach the impossible. It is not our foreign trade that has caused the wonderful growth and expansion of the Republic. It is the vast domestic trade between thirty-eight States and e ght Territories, with their population of, perhaps, 62,000,000 to-day. The whole amount of our export and import trade together has never, I think, reached \$1,900,000,000 any one year. Our internal home trade on 130,000 miles of railway, along 15,600 miles of ocean coast, over the five great lakes and along 90,000 miles of navigable rivers, reaches the enormous annual aggregate of more than \$40,000,000,000, and perhaps this year

,000,000,000 ILLIMITABLE FREE TRADE AT HOME. " It is into this lilimitable trade, even now in its infancy and destined to attain a magnitude not dreamed of twenty years ago, that the Europeans are struggling to enter. It is the heritage of the American people, of their children and their children's children. It gives an absolutely free trade over a territory nearly as large as all Europe, and the profit is all our own. The geouine free trader appears unable to see or comprehend that this continental trade-not our exchanges with Europe-is the great source of our prosperity President Cieveland now plainly proposes a policy that will admit Europe to a share of this trade.

A NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY NEEDED. "But you are in favor of extending our foreign trade, are you not ?"

interests and would seriously discourage what we it is foreign trade. If shipped 17,000 miles round

mensity of its internal trade require a new politica economy. The treatises written for Europea

"How will the President's message be taken in the South ?" " I don't dare to answer that ques tion. The truth has been so long obscured by tain local questions of unreasoning prejudice that nobody can hope for industrial enlightenment among their leaders just yet. But in my view the South above all sections of the Union needs a proective tariff. The two Virginias, North Carolina Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia have enormous resources and facilities for developing and handling manufactures. They cannot do anything without protection. Even rogress so vast as some of these States have made will be checked if the President's message is enacted into law. Their Senators and Representa tives can prevent it, but they are so used to following anything labelled 'Democratic' that very prob ably they will follow the President and blight the progress already made. By the time some of the outhern States get free iron ore and coal, while tobacco is taxed, they may have occasion to sit lown and calculate the value of Democratic free rade to their local interests."

THE PALLACY OF ADMITTING BAW MATERIAL. " Will not the President's recommendat

admit raw material find strong support ?" "Not by wise protectionists in our time. Perhaps some greedy manufa turers may think that with fre coal or free iron ore they can do great things, but if they should succeed in trying will, as the boys say, catch it on the rebound. If the some trade in raw material is destroyed or seriously injured railroads will be the first to feel it. If that vast interest is crippled in any direction the financial fabric of the whole country will feel it quickly and seriously. If any man can give a reaon why we should arrange the tariff to favor the raw material of other countries in a competition against our material of the same kind, I should like to hear it, should that recommendation of the President be approved it would turn 100,000 American laborers out of employment before it had been a year in operation, "

A PULL AND PAIR CONTEST ON THE ISSUE. "What must be the marked and general effect

of the President's message ?" "It will bring the country where it ought to be prought—to a full and fair contest on the question of protection. The President himself makes it the one issue by presenting no other in his message. I think it well to have the question settled. The Democratic party in power is a standing mensee to the industrial prosperity of the country. That menace should be removed or the policy foreshadows should be made certain. Nothing is so mischievous to business as uncertainty, nothing o paralyzing as doubt,"

BRIEF GLIMPSES OF SOCIETY.

Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and Miss Alma Reynolds took place at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Slocum, 87 East Sixty-fifth street, at noon to-day. The Rev. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Melated. The wedding-gown was of French faille, made with train and V-corsage, with full front trimming of point lace. The tulle veil was fastened with diamond panales, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valey. Miss Mary Reynolds was the maid of honor. The best man was Mr. Clair Hodges, of Boston, brother of the groom. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. Miss Ledyard and Miss Olivia Slocus held white ribbons to form an alsie. The brid and groom stood during the ceremony under canopy of smilax, from which a bell hung. Amon. the numerous friends who attended the reception were: Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Hodges and the Mesars. and Misses Hodges, of Boston; Dr. Hodges of Indianapolis; Mrs. Ledyard, Dr. Grayson, Mrs S. S. L'Hommedieu, Gen. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Col. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. Wickham, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Post, Miss Post, Mrs. H. H. Baxter, Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ellis, Lieut, C. P. Townsley, Mr. and Mrs. Russel Sage, Col. McAlpine and Lieut, John Millia.

The wedding of Mr. Warren Ward Brooks and Miss Ettzabeth Skillman, daughter of Mr. J. P. Skillman, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock at the West Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr Paxton will officiate. The bride will wear a white moire gown with train, front draperies of ducheses ace, V corsage and elbow sleeves. The tulle vei will be fastened with diamonds. The diamond pendant worn was a gift from her father. She wil carry a bouquet of roses and lilies. Miss Virginia Leeds will be the maid of honor. Miss Kitty Bost wick and Miss Bella Barker will be the bridesmalds Mr. Edward Murray will be the best man. Mesers Henry Skillman, Edward Ellsworth, Rouss, G. Berckmans, George F. Hinton and Hawley Clapp will be the ushers. A reception will follow the wedding at the home of the bride's parents, 56 West Forty-ninth street.

Mr. Henry Schaefer and Miss Marie F. Charlook will be married at 8. 80 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Parker Morgan will officiate. The bridal gown will be of white tulle over French faille, with Voorsage. The tulle vell will be fastened with diamond pins She will carry white rosebuds and lilles of the valley. Miss Estelle C. Ogden will be the maid of houor. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Herbert Seymour will be the best man. Mr. Victor Phillip

and Mr. James L. Ogden, jr., will be the ushers. Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin, of 988 Madison avenue. will give three large receptions, as she has for several years past, on three successive days. The first will be this afternoon, when Mrs. Chapin and Miss Ethel Dodge will assist in receiving. Satur day's reception will be for young people.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, of 9 Lexington avenue. will give a reception in January in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt. The Governor of New Jersey will give the first o

Mrs. John Wells, of 12 West Ninth street, will

give a tea this afternoon.

two receptions this afternoon at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. J. E. Martin, of 42 East Sixty-second street, will give a reception on Saturday afternoon.

this evening. The engagement of Mr. E. Robbins Walker and Miss Pearsall, daughter of Thomas W. Pearsall, is A fair in aid of aged women will be held in the

Mrs. Ralph Brandreth will give a theatre party.

followed by a supper and dance at the Normandie

ballroom of the Brunswick to-day and will con tinue until Saturday evening. It is under the patronage of Mrs. Thomas Rutter and other prominent ladies. The Rev. and Mrs. Philip A. H. Brown, of East

troduce Miss Carter. The Marion Club will give a "sociable" to morrow evening at the home of Mr. E. Brevoort Allin, 214 West Fifty-ninth street. Mrs. C. S. Day, of 490 Madison avenue, will give

Twelfth street, will give a reception to-day to in-

an afternoon reception to-day, followed by a dance in the evening. The Manhattan Athletic Club will give a ladies' day and musicale this afternoon from 2 to o'clock.

The Elks' Annual Session. The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, representing more than seventyfive lodges from all parts of the United States, will hold its annual session at Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on Sunday, Dec. 11. On account of the Masonic fair in the Temple the Grand Lodge will reconvene on Mon-day. Dec. 12, at Carendon Hail, 116 East Tuir-teenth street, and complete its labors.

Judge Rapallo Still Very Ill. Judge Rapallo continues to be a pretty sick man, although his condition has improved slightly since the first day of his lilness. His physician said this morning that he passed a comfortable night and this morning was no worse.

CAN AFFORD TO COMPETE

HOW GOVERNMENT MUSICIANS CUT DOWN THE SCALE OF PRICES.

They Are Allowed to Increase Their Pay by Playing for Private and Public Entertainments-The Matter to Be Brought Before the Present Congress by the National League of Musicians-Many Complaints.

About two years ago the Musical Mutual Protective Union of this city created a sensa. tion through its counsel, Horatio King, by demanding of Secretary Whitney the withdrawal of the Marine Band of the United States steamer New Hampshire from the Newport Casino, from which J. M. Lander and his orchestral members of the Musical Union had been discharged by the Casino governors for economical reasons. Appropos of that effort on the part of the

executive officers of the Musical Union to put a stop to the competition of the enlisted naval and army musicians with the citizen musicians, a great deal of discussion has since arisen, and musicians all over the country have communicated additional grievances arising out of the employment of the naval and military bands to the expulsion of the civil organizations; and individuals. The matter has become of such serious importance that it has been taken in hand by the National League of Musicians, and that body will endeavor, through regularly appointed delegates, to bring the matter before Congress at the present session with a view toward obtaining such legislation as will put an end to a stop to the competition of the enlisted naval taining such legislation as will put an end to the competition complained of. A prominent member of the Musical Union,

who was on the Executive Board when the Newport affair came up and who was also a delegate to the National League Convention, held last March in Chicago, said to a World

reporter to-day:

It is not so much about the mere employment of the military and naval bands that we complain, but the fact that they play at rates much below those of the citizen musicians.

This cutting under our figures by men who are in the employ of the Government and who are fed and clothed and sheltered out of the funds paid in taxes by the citizens has become intolerable and must be stopped by

"We have complaints from Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco and right here at home. The Brooklyn Navy-Yard Band, controlled by Luciano Conterno and sons, advertise in a local newspaper for business and have, of course, a decided advantage in competing with our members for engagements outside of the Navy-Yard.

"The Fort Hamilton Military Band has also filled many private and public engagements at rates below those which we can afford to play for.

"The United States Army Military Depot Band at David's Island also has been putting in its time and music to the disadvantage of We have complaints from Washington,

Band at David's Island also has been putting in its time and music to the disadvantage of our members.

"Bandmaster Fred ter Linden, now at West Point, led the David's Island Band on the occasions referred to. Latterly he has employed the West Point Band in performing at public and private places, notably last October during the firemen's parade at Yonkers. October during the hreman of Yonkers.

"The Government authorities permit this sort of competition in order to increase the pay of the army and navy musicians, who receive but small pay from the Government.

"At West Point a first-class musician gets \$84 a month and one ration a day; second-class, \$20 and a ration, and third-class, \$17 and a ration. The leader at West Point is

and a ration. The leader at West Point is not an enlisted man.
"Men of other professions, trades and yarious vocations, who are in the arm and navy, are not permitted to perform work in compe-tition with civilians, a regulation expressly prohibiting it. Why should the enlisted musicians be excepted from the rule?"

PLAGUE OF THE PRODIGIES. An Alarming Increase in the Supply of Children With Musical Genius.

Frank L. Perley, Lew Dockstader's new manager, took a big responsibility upon his shoulders when he advertised for a musical prodigy. Since Mr. Perley's desire has been known the highways and the byeways have swarmed with prodigies, and "a plague of

swarmed with produces, and a plague of producing as virulent as the ancient invasion of frogs and locusts have been threatened.

Mr. Perley devoted himself resterday to reading letters and examining photographs. He took brief intervals for refreshments, but his terrible task diminished his appetite. He was a wretched man. Here was a letter he received from Newark:

I think my little boy Willie is just the boy you want. He is just it years old and I don't consider it flattery to say that he plays just as well as people tell me Hoffmann plays. I am sure it was not necessary to go to Europe to get a musical prodigy after nearing my boy play. This came from the National Hotel, Bow-

ery.

In looking over THE WORED I noticed your ad.
for a musical prodigy. I claim to be a musical
prodigy. My line in music do not lay in the piano
or other instrument of torture, but in singing. I
nave a bestiful base voice. "If you heard
me sing" Sweet Violetis "or "The Last Rose of
Summer" you would wish it was planted o'er my
grave. You can refer to my neighbors who live
three or four blocks away. All others have moved,
so they remarked my voice was heavenly and
should be heard only there.

One auxiliant signed himself Campaning

One applicant signed himself Campanini O'Rourkey. Here is a letter that came from the New York Juvenile Asylum: Enclosed please find picture of my little daughter Gussie, the largest of two. She is ten years, can imitate dificult music on the plane by ear. I don't think her equal is in this country. Her hair is short, can be paried on one side, and dressed in boy's clorhes if necessary. Can be seen at my house after school hours.

str. Ferrey pointed to this effusion:
I have road your advertisement regarding a musical produgy impersonating Josef Hofmann. I
beg to state that I have a brother 1s years of age
who equals Hofmann in playing and surpasses him
in improvising. He is a composer and made his
first appearance in public at the age of seven
years.

Mr. Perley pointed to this effusion :

"The next thing to be done," said Mr. Perley, solemnly, as he wiped the dews from his from his forehead, "is to advertise for children who are not prodigies. I cannot believe that I should receive any answers." Miss Florence Brady has been elected president of the Excelsior Literary Association of Trinity Evening School. This school is held at 90 Trinity

place and is entirely free. It is virtually a high school for the lower part of the city. There are classes in German, telegraphy, short-mand, pen-mansish, arithmetic and bookkeeping. The ses-sions are from 7. 30 to 9. 50 r. M. Classes for girls are held Monday, Wednesday and Friday even-ings; for boys, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Rev. Dr. G. H. Surling is principal and Prof. Hendrickson, Prof. Huff and Prof. Lamson, assistant teachers. Ladies' Day at the Manhattan Athletic.

The handsome Fifth avenue home of the Man-hattan Athletic Club was thronged the fair friends of the members this afternoon. There was an enjoyable entertainment, in which Harry Paulton, Alice J. Shaw, Sig. Brocolini, H. A. Kundson, W. D. Robertson, Kitty Berger, Joseph Haworth, J. Allen Preison, A. M., Bagley, Isaac Wessel and others assisted. Kept Alive by His Iron Will. Major Haggerty's pluck and endurance have stood him in good stead for the past three weeks.

His physician reports that but for his iron will be would have died long ago. The condition of Major Haggerty was considerably improved when a Wonto reporter called at the house this morning, and the family feel very much encouraged by the chance.

The Navy-Yard Inquiry.

The inquiry into the sale of old material at the Navy-Yard was continued in the Lyceum Building at 10.30 o'clock this morning. The hearing was private. Thus far the examination of witnesses has been the only thing done,

IT HAS BEEN TOUCHED.

Off with the superfluous war taxes!

tion of the internal taxes " in order that the tariff may be forced down below the fair The President would retain the remnant of the internal taxes in order that the necessi-

We agree with Mr. BLADER that the internal

What makes "trusts" possible in this

POSTAL TELEGRAPH POSSIBILITIES. The logic of events certainly favors the postal telegraph. It involves no new principle. From mail to telegraph is simply a

Telegraphy is in the infancy of its useful-

COST AND WORTH. When it comes to a question of "worth,"

great many books that sell for that sum.

comion, to have "the internal revenue

In has been backed and pruned until only

PRESIDENT'S TARIFF POLICY. be Republican Leader Trots Out All the Old Scareerows About Pauperizing American Labor and Ruining the Farmer if War Tariff is Medified-He Would Take the Revenue Tax Off Tobacco and Bear Down Hard on Whiskey-An Issue,

resident's message, laid before all Europe this porning, I saw Mr. Blaine and asked him if he would be willing to give his views upon the recommendation of the President in the form of a letter reporter, with such questions as should give free ing lucid and powerful statement is the result.

"I have been reading an abstract of the Prest-

to revenue duties." 'I don't know that I quite comprehend that last

duty ?" queried the reporter.

point," said the reporter.
"I mean," said Mr. Blaine, "that for the first

"Certainly; I mean just that," said Mr. Blaine. · I should urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas bolidays. It would in the first over the country, and would, moreover, materially essen the price of the article to consumers. To bacco to millions of men is a necessity. The President calls it a luxury, but it is a luxury in no other sense than tea and coffee are inxuries. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes a necessity of to-day. Watch, if you please, the number of men at work on the farm, in the coal mine, along the railroad, in the iron foundry, or in any calling, and you will find 95 in 100 chewing while they vork. After each meal the same proportion seek the solace of a pipe or a cigar. These men not only pay the millions of the tobacco tax, but pay on every plug and every cigar an enhanced price which the tax enables the manufacturer and retailer to impose. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the Government

oreign imports is certainly a most extraordinary policy for our Government,

moe in all the States.

"But," said the reporter, "you don't tkink we are to have war in any direction?"

"But would not our fortifying now possibly look as if we expected war ?"

mind and our sound sleep to feel that he can't HOUSES AND PARMS PAY TOO MUCH TAY. "But after the fortification should be constructed would you still maintain the tax on whiskey ?" "Yes," said Mr. Blatne, 2 'so long as there is

"Yes," answered Mr. Binine: "I should

The marriage of Mr. Harry Foote Hodges, of the

country, would give good work to many men." 'But what about the existing surplus ?" "The abstract of the message I have seen," replied Mr. Blaine, "contains no reference to that than to indorse Mr. Fred Grant's remark that a surplus is always easier to handle than a deficit."

"I only repeat," answered Mr. Blaine, "that it

dustry.

' Certainly I am, in all practical and advantageone ways, but not on the principle of the free traders, by which we shall be constantly exchanging dollar for dime. Moreover, the foreign trade is often very delusive. Cotton is manufactured in the city of my residence. If a box of cetton goods is sent 200 miles to the Province of New Brunswick Cape Horn to Washington Territory it is domestic should earnestly encourage, namely, the sheep Cape Horn to Washington Territory it is domestic culture among farmers throughout the Union. To rade. The magnitude of the Union and the im-

states do not grasp our peculiar situation. THINKS THE SOUTH NEEDS PROTECTION.